

Morimotanthribus chinensis (Coleoptera, Anthribidae),
a New Genus and Species from China

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Abstract A new genus and species of the subfamily Anthribinae, *Morimotanthribus chinensis*, is described and illustrated from Hubei Province in China.

The most important distinguishing character of the subfamily Anthribinae is the lateral insertion of antennae on the rostrum, so that the antennal scrobes are almost invisible in dorsal view.

A strange anthribid collected in western Hubei Province, China has antennal scrobes reflexed and carinate in their dorsal parts, so that they are distinctly visible in dorsal view and form a top-shaped elevation.

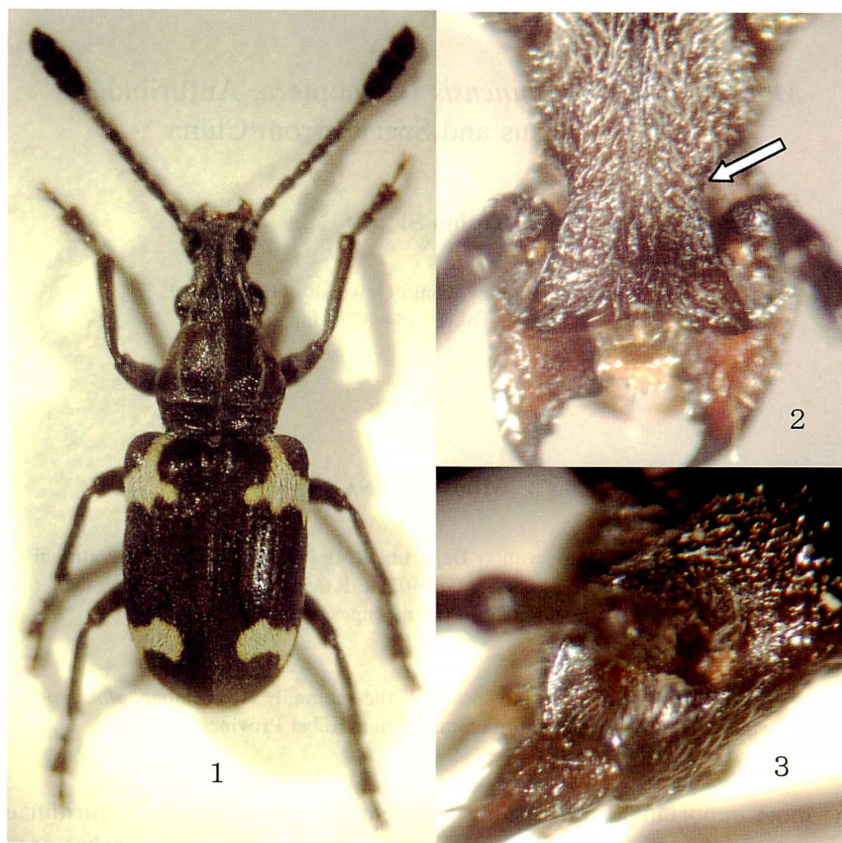
We attach such an importance to this character, as to justify erection of a new genus, named *Morimotanthribus* with *M. chinensis* sp. nov. as the type.

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Morimotanthribus SENOH et TRÝZNA, gen. nov.

Type species: *Morimotanthribus chinensis* SENOH et TRÝZNA, sp. nov.

Body medium-sized. Head relatively small, eyes situated laterally, underside continuous to rostrum to form an arc in lateral view, not fully orthognathous, but rather oblique in lateral view; eyes of medium size, hemispherical, convex dorsally, and



Figs. 1–3. *Morimotanthribus chinensis* gen. nov. and sp. nov., male. — 1, Dorsal view; 2, rostrum, dorsal view; 3, left antennal scrobe.

separated from each other; rostrum elongate; lateral margins strongly sinuate at antennal scrobes (Fig. 2); antennal scrobes large and visible in dorsal view, reaching bases of mandibles in foreside (Fig. 3); dorsal margins of scrobes reflexed and carinate in their dorsal portions, so that they form a top-shaped elevation; each segment of funicles thick. Pronotum transverse, but distinctly narrower than elytral base; transverse carina, separated from basal margin of pronotum, arcuately connected with lateral carina. Each elytron with a distinct hump on its humeral part; punctures of elytral surface very small. Prosternum strongly depressed in its basal part. Legs comparatively short; all claws with inner tooth.

Differential diagnosis. In general appearance, the new genus resembles *Allandrus* LECONTE, 1876 and *Tropiderinus* REITTER, 1916, from which it can be distinguished by antennal scrobes visible in dorsal view, reflexed dorsally, and the margins of the scrobes carinate in their upperside.

Name derivation. *Morimotanthribus* gen nov., gender masculine, is dedicated to

our colleague Dr. Katsura MORIMOTO (Fukuoka), an excellent specialist of curculionoid beetles.

Morimotanthribus chinensis SENOH et TRÝZNA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–7)

Description. Length: 7.3–8.7 mm from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra, holotype 7.3 mm.

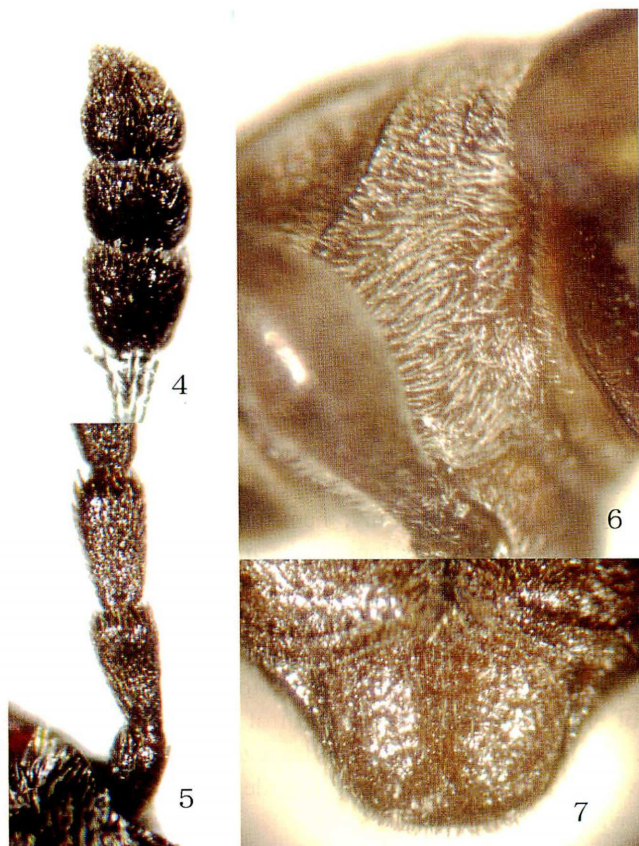
Male. Body elongate, including rostrum ca. 2.6 times as long as wide. Colour predominantly black, funicles, coxae, tibiae, tarsomeres 3 and 5, and claws brown to reddish brown. Pubescence dense, black and whitish to pale yellow; antennae with whitish pubescence on antennomeres 7 and 8; head with whitish pubescence along midline and upper and lower of margins of eyes; pronotum with three longitudinal whitish stripes; elytra with a pair of pale yellow pentagonal spots on their base and a pair of transverse ones in apical halves on each elytron.

Head small, eyes situated laterally; hemispherical, separated from each other; rostrum elongate, ca. 1.34 times as long as its minimum width, gradually narrowed towards antennal scrobes, then widened anteriorly, widest at the bases of mandibles; maximum width of rostrum ca. 1.46 times wider than its minimum one; discal dorsal part with a longitudinal keel; antennal scrobes large, visible in dorsal view, reflexed and carinate on its dorsal margins, so that they form a top-shaped elevation. Antennae thick, exceeding base of elytra, proportions of length of antennomeres 2–11 ca. 17 : 17 : 14 : 13 : 14 : 13 : 12 : 17 : 14 : 21, antennomere 9 trapezoidal, nearly as long as wide, antennomere 10 transverse, ca. 0.75 times as long as wide, antennomere 11 triangular, ca. 1.24 times as long as wide.

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.2 times as wide as long, gradually widened anteriorly in its basal half, then gradually narrowed anteriorly; disc somewhat convex in its middle, granulated in pronotal declivity; dorsal transverse carina almost straight, shortly interrupted in its middle, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter declivous, reaching three-fourths of lateral margin.

Elytra oval, ca. 1.46 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, then narrowed posteriorly; their basal margins almost straight; disc with a distinct hump on humeral part and two finer humps on subbasal part of each elytron; surface of elytra deeply striate, width of each stria distinctly smaller than width of interval. Pygidium curved backwards, trapezoidal, ca. 1.3 times as wide as long; its lateral margins gradually convergent apically, its apex truncate; disc slightly convex.

Prosternum strongly impressed in its basal part, impressions refer to anterior femora; sternites 1–4 visible, conjoint almost horizontally in lateral view, and somewhat depressed at their middle portions, sternite 5 situated obliquely in lateral view. Legs relatively short, anterior femur nearly as long as median one, which is shorter than the posterior one; anterior tibia longer than the median one, which is nearly as long as the posterior one; anterior tarsus nearly as long as the median one, which is a little longer



Figs. 4-7. *Morimotanthribus chinensis* gen. nov. and sp. nov., male. — 4, Right antennal club; 5, basal three segments of right antenna; 6, pronotal base, left side; 7, pygidium.

than the posterior one.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, road Badong–Yesanguan (30° 75′ N/110° 3′ E, 1,300 m in altitude), Tiechanghuhang, W. Hubei, China, 27~28-VI-2003, preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratype: 1♂, same data as holotype, deposited in the collection of Miloš TRÝZNA, Děčín, Czech Republic.

Distribution. China (Hubei Province).

Derivation of name. Patronymic, refers to the country of its occurrence.

要 約

妹尾俊男・M. TRÝZNA: 中国湖北省から発見された新属新種のヒゲナガゾウムシ. — ヒゲ

ナガゾウムシ亜科のもっとも重要な分類学的特徴は、触角が口吻の両側に付着し、背面から触角窩がほとんど見えないことである。今回、中国湖北省から採集された奇妙なヒゲナガゾウムシは、触角窩の背面部分が深くえぐられるため、背面から触角窩がはっきり見える。私たちはこの特徴を重視し、*Morimotanthribus* なる新属を立て、この種に *Morimotanthribus chinensis* SENOH et TRÝZNA の新名を与えて記載した。

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